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European Patent Office
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11

Publication number

0 196 101
A2

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 86104250.5

51 Int. Cl.: **C 07 H 21/00**

// C07H19/16

22 Date of filing: 27.03.86

30 Priority: 28.03.85 US 717206

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43 Date of publication of application: 01.10.86
Bulletin 86/40

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84 Designated Contracting States: **AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI**
LU NL SE

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54 **Purification of synthetic oligomers.**

57 Oligomers and polymers are prepared substantially free of error sequences by sequentially adding monomers, which are terminally blocked and have active functionalities protected, to a growing chain bound to a support through a selectively cleavable linkage. After each addition, unblocked terminal groups are capped. At the completion of monomer addition, enzymatic hydrolysis interfering protecting groups are removed along with the capping group and failure sequences enzymatically degraded. The terminal blocking group may then be removed. The completed oligomer or polymer may be cleaved from the support prior or subsequent to enzymatic degradation but after completion of the sequence.

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PURIFICATION OF SYNTHETIC OLIGOMERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 With the advent of hybrid DNA technology and
the explosion in the ability to isolate, purify, and
assay a wide variety of natural products, both polypep-
tides and nucleic acids, there is an increasing need
for rapid and efficient methods for preparing oligomers
10 of amino acids and nucleic acids.

 With nucleic acids, there is the need to syn-
thesize sequences for use as linkers, adapters, synthe-
tic genes and synthetic regulatory sequences, as well
as probes, primers, and the like. While only small
15 amounts of materials are required in the initial appli-
cation, since these sequences can be cloned, it is very
important that the sequences be substantially free of
sequences which include errors, since such sequences
could result in constructions which result in undesired
20 products or results.

 For the poly(amino acids) or polypeptides,
there is substantial interest in being able to synthe-
size naturally occurring polypeptides for investigation
of their physiological properties, for production of
25 polypeptide fragments and natural products, where such
fragments can be studied for their physiological proper-
ties, be used as haptens for the production of antibodies
specific for a determinant site of interest, drug agonist
or antagonist, or the like.

30 Many procedures have been developed for produc-
ing oligomers of nucleotides, amino acids or other nat-
urally occurring monomers. These procedures for the
most part rely on attaching the first monomer by a se-
lectively cleavable linkage to a solid support. Each

monomeric unit is then added sequentially, with each addition involving a number of chemical reactions.

At each stage during the synthesis of the oligomer, there is a small but finite probability that a number of chains will not be extended. Therefore, during the oligomerization, a large number of errors may be introduced, where sequences are produced having single or multiple omissions of monomers. At the completion of the sequence and separation from a support, the desired sequence will be contaminated with sequences closely approximating the desired sequence. These errors may then manifest themselves in a number of different ways, varying with whether a polynucleotide or polypeptide is being prepared. With polynucleotides, when the sequences are being cloned and used in various constructions, errors may have been introduced where the clone which is selected includes the erroneous sequence. Without prior oligomer purification during sequencing of the construct, the error may be retained leading to undesired products, suboptimum performance, or the like. With polypeptides, the erroneous sequence may lead to different physiological activity from the intended sequence, the formation of antibodies binding to sequences other than the sequence of interest and possibly providing for erroneous results, as a result of the varying binding response.

It has therefore become of increasing importance to be able to prepare sequences with an assurance that there is substantially no contamination of sequences approximating the desired sequence, which would lead to erroneous products or observation. By removing failure sequences during preparation, one may also avoid the need for subsequent purifications, such as electrophoresis, which can result in loss of material. Loss of material can be a serious problem when dealing with the very small amounts of materials synthesized in

initial stages involving cloning or investigative polypeptides.

Description of the Prior Art

- Matteucci and Caruthers, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1981) 103:3185-3191, describe the use of phosphorchloridites in the preparation of oligonucleotides.
- Beaucage and Caruthers, Tetra. Lett. (1981) 22:1859-1862 and U.S. Patent No. 4,415,732 describe the use of phosphoramidites in the preparation of oligonucleotides.
- 10 Smith, ABL (Dec. 1983) 15-24, describes automated solid phase oligodeoxyribonucleotide synthesis. See also the references cited therein. See also, Warner et al., DNA (1984) 3:401-411, whose disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.
- 15 Amidine protection of adenosine has been described by McBride and Caruthers, Tetra. Lett. (1983) 24:245 and Froehler and Matteucci, Nucl. Acids Res. (1983) 11:8031. Other blocking groups will be described in the description.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- Novel methods and compositions are provided involving production of condensation oligomers, where individual monomers are members of a predetermined group and are added sequentially to provide a predetermined
- 25 sequence of the individual monomers. The oligomerization occurs while the growing chain remains bound to an insoluble support. After each stage, failure sequences are capped and the next monomer added until the sequence is complete. Protective groups on the individual monomers, terminal blocking groups, capping groups, and
- 30 linkage to the support are selected so as to allow for selectable cleavage. The blocking groups are selected so as not to interfere with enzymatic degradation of a sequence lacking the terminal blocking group or may be
- 35 selectively removed at the time of removal of the capping group. At completion, the capping group is

removed, blocking groups which interfere with enzymatic degradation are removed, and incomplete sequences lacking the terminal blocking group are degraded enzymatically. The oligomers may be retained on the support or
5 removed prior to enzymatic degradation of the incomplete sequences. The completed correct sequences are then isolated substantially free of sequences having errors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE

The Figure is a schematic diagram of an apparatus for use with the subject process for the preparation of oligonucleotides.
10

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

The subject invention concerns oligomerization of monomers having common functional groups but differing in side chains. The monomers undergo condensation
15 type oligomerization, where the chain is extended while being bound to a support. The oligomerization involves stepwise addition of monomers to produce a desired sequence of at least about 10 members, usually at least
20 about 12 members, and the number of members may be 100 or more. Various functional groups are employed for a variety of functions, which can be selectively removed. The functional groups include side chain protective groups, terminal blocking groups, capping groups, and
25 linking groups, for maintaining the oligomer bound to the support. These functionalities are chosen, so that they may be selectively removed or cleaved during the preparation of the oligomer and/or after completion of the sequence, while retaining the sequence bound to the
30 support, during the oligomerization and optionally during enzymatic degradation of incomplete sequences.

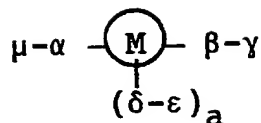
In addition, protective groups are employed which either do not interfere with exohydrolase degradation of error or incomplete sequences, or may be
35 selectively removed prior to the enzymatic hydrolysis.

Cleavage of the completed sequence from the support before or after degradation of the error or incomplete sequences is reflected and after separation from the support and degradation of the incomplete sequences, the completed sequences may then be isolated substantially free of the materials associated with the preparation of the sequence.

The subject method provides for selective removal of error containing or incomplete oligomers. This is achieved by employing terminal blocking functionalities which inhibit an exohydrolase from acting on a complete sequence, while the exohydrolase is capable of hydrolyzing an unblocked incomplete sequence. The method also requires employing capping functionalities which terminate sequences which have not undergone the next stage in the sequential addition, and prior to capping, retain the reactive free terminal functionality. Thus, failure sequences terminate at the time of failure and are not continued.

While any condensation oligomerization may be employed, which allows for the selective employment of blocking and linking groups, for the most part, the subject invention will be directed to nucleic acids, i.e., DNA and RNA, and poly(amino acids), although the same strategy could be effective in the preparation of polysaccharides, both carbohydrate and aminosaccharides. Each polymer or oligomer will employ the same functionality for linking between the individual condensation monomers; for nucleic acids, phosphate esters will be employed; for amino acids, peptide or amide bonds; for sugars, hemiacetal or -ketal ether bonds will be employed.

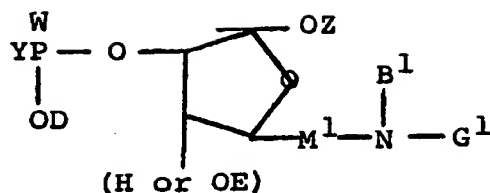
The following formula is a generalized depiction of the monomers employed in the subject invention:



wherein:

- 5 M intends the central residue of the molecule, which includes all that portion of the molecule which is not involved in the formation of the oligomeric linkages, nor in blocking or protecting, e.g., in the case of glycine it would be methylene, in the case of adeno-
- 10 sine it would include all of the molecule except the group bonded to phosphorus and the blocked oxy-group involved in the formation of the phosphate ester link;
- 15 α is the functionality, either in activable or active form for reacting with the terminal functionality of the oligomer;
- β is the terminal functionality, which when unblocked reacts with α ;
- γ is the blocking group of β ;
- δ is a functionality which requires protection, usually amino, hydroxy or mercapto, and which may
- 20 or may not be present;
- ε is the protective group;
- μ is the blocking group of α ; and
- a will be equal to the number of functional-
- 25 ties which must be protected, generally ranging from 0 to 2, more usually from 0 to 1.

When the composition is a purine, the purine nucleotides employed in the subject invention will for the most part have the following formula:



wherein:

M^1 is an adenine or guanine residue with the exocyclic amino group at the 2 or 6 position for guanine and adenine, respectively;

5 Z is an O-blocking group;

one of B^1 or G^1 may be hydrogen and the other a protective group, or the two may be taken together to define a protective group doubly bonded to nitrogen;

10 W is a pair of electrons or oxygen, being a pair of electrons when Y is a disubstituted amino group and oxygen when Y is oxy;

Y is oxy or a disubstituted amino group, where the substituents are organic groups which do not interfere with the course of the reaction and the disubstituted amino group serves as a leaving group for the formation of a phosphate ester;

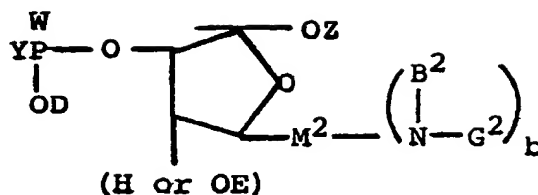
oxy is usually an ammonium salt, conveniently a trialkylammonium salt of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms;

15 when Y is a disubstituted amino group it will be of the formula $-NT^1T^2$, where T^1 and T^2 are the same or different and are organic groups;

D is an organic group which is selectively removable; and

E is hydrogen or a protective group.

25 When the nucleotides are pyrimidines the pyrimidines will have the following formula:



wherein all of the symbols have been defined previously except for:

M^2 is a cytosine or thymine residue;

when M^2 is a cytosine residue, b is 1, while

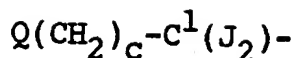
5 when M^2 is a thymine residue, b is 0;

B^2 is hydrogen and G^2 is a protective group, usually acyl.

Groups employed for D will be aliphatic groups, particularly saturated aliphatic groups, β -heterosubstituted aliphatic groups, where the β -substituent is an
 10 electron withdrawing group which readily participates in β -elimination, either as the leaving group or the proton activating group, α -substituted methylene, where the α -substituent may vary widely and supports a negative charge on the methylene through inductive or resonating effects; aryl; and aralkyl. Depending on the
 15 nature of the phosphorus functionality, one group may be chosen over another. Thus, depending upon whether a phosphorchloridite, phosphoramidite, phosphate, thio-phosphate, phosphite, or the like, is employed, particular phosphoro ester groups will be preferred.

For phosphorchloridites and phosphoramidites, alkyl and β -substituted dimethylenes will be preferred, while for phosphates and phosphines, aryl and aralkyl
 25 functionalities will be preferred.

For the most part, D may be illustrated by the following formula:



wherein:

1 intends the first carbon atom;

the J's are the same or different, being H or
5 alkyl of from 1 to 3, usually 1 to 2 carbon atoms, preferably methyl;

c is 0 or 1, usually being 0 or 1 when Q is bonded through a carbon atom and 1 when Q is bonded through a heteroatom;

10 Q may be H, alkyl of from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, nitrate, methylsulfonyl, cyano, phenyl, benzyl, phenyl-, benzyl-, substituted phenyl-, substituted benzylthio or -sulfoxy, where the number of aryl substituents will be 0 to 2 and are illustrated by cyano, halo, nitro, etc.,
15 trihalomethyl, particularly fluoro and chloro, β -naphthyl, 9-fluorenyl, 2-anthraquinonyl, etc. or

D may be phenyl or substituted phenyl, where the substituents may be the same as indicated above and in addition may include trityl bonded directly to phenyl
20 or through oxygen or carbon.

Specific groups reported for use as D are as follows:

alkyl	Beaucage and Caruthers, <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1981) 22:1859
25 $NCCH_2C(Me)_{0-2}(H_{2-0})-$	Koster, <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> (1984) 12:4539; Marugg et al., <u>Rec. trav. Chim. Pay-Bays</u> (1984) 103:97-8; Van Boom et al., <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> (1984) 12:8639
30 $p-O_2N\phi CH_2CH_2-$	Schwarz and Pfeleiderer, <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1984) 25:5513
$MeSO_2CH_2CH_2-$	Claesen et al., <u>ibid</u> (1984) 25:1307
$(halo)_3CC(Me)_{0-2}(H)_{0-2}-$	Takaku et al., <u>Chemistry Letters</u> 1984:1267; Letsinger et al., 35 <u>Tetrahedron</u> (1984) 40:137

- 5 $\phi(\text{CH}_2)_{0-1}\text{S}(\text{O})_{0-2}(\text{CH}_2)_2$ Balgobin et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1981) 22:1915; Agarwal et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1976) 98:1065; Felder et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1984) 25:3967
- 10 $(\chi)_{0-2}\phi\text{CH}_2, 2\text{-naphthyl-CH}_2,$
9-fluorenyl- $\text{CH}_2,$
2-anthraquinonyl- CH_2 Caruthers et al., Nucleic Acids Res. Sym. Ser. (1980) 7:215; Christodoulou & Reese, Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:1951; Kwiatkowski et al., Abstract, Conf. on Syn. Oligonucleotides in Molecular Biology, Uppsala, Sweden Conf. 16-20 (1982) #64; Balgobin, ibid
- 15 $(\chi)\phi\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ Uhlmann et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1980) 21:1181; Schulz and Pfeleiderer, ibid (1983) 24:3582; Beite and Pfeleiderer, ibid (1984) 25:1975
- MeCOCH(Me)- Ramirez et al., Tetrahedron (1983) 39:2157
- 20 $\phi_3\text{C}\phi(\text{Cl})-$ Vasseur et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:2573

χ may be hydrogen or any non-interfering stable substituent, neutral or polar, electron donating or withdrawing, generally being of 1 to 10, usually 1 to 6 atoms and generally of from 0 to 7 carbon atoms, and may be an aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic group, generally aliphatically saturated, halohydrocarbon, e.g., trifluoromethyl, halo, thioether, oxyether, ester, amide, nitro, cyano, sulfone, amino, azo, etc. For each of the various χ^x , where x is a numeral, they will come within the definition of χ , but those skilled in the art will be able to select the appropriate groups in light of the subject disclosure. In some instances, preferred χ groups will be indicated or χ^x may be redefined.

35 The groups which are employed as D will be removable by reagents which do not remove the terminal blocking group or, as appropriate, cleave the oligomer from the support, such as phenyl- or substituted phenyl-mercaptides and tert.-amines, ammonia, aldoximates,
40 organic amine solvents including mono- or polyamines.

The groups which are employed for Z will be aralkyl groups, particularly substituted and unsubstituted aralkyl or triarylmethyl, where the aryl groups may be phenyl, naphthyl, furanyl, biphenyl, etc., and the substituents will be from 0 to 3, usually 0 to 2 and come within the definition of χ .

The groups employed as Z will be stable to the reagents employed for removal of protective groups and capping groups, being primarily stable to base and sensitive to acid. Thus benzyl, particularly α -substituted such as trityl groups, find use as the terminal blocking group.

In some situations it may be desirable to substitute for Z with a different group after completion of the synthesis of the oligomer. Depending upon the blocking group, particularly where a trityl group is employed, and the nature of the enzyme employed to degrade the incomplete oligomers, the hydrolytic conditions may result in a significant proportion of the Z groups being removed. Under these conditions, complete oligomers may also be degraded resulting in substantial diminution of the yield of the oligomer.

In order to avoid degradation of complete oligomers by an exonuclease, the Z group may be replaced with a different blocking group, which is stable under the conditions of the exonucleolytic conditions. Such a group will be characterized by being retained during the removal of the capping group, being retained during the exonucleolytic conditions, and being removable without degradation of the oligomer, either by itself or in conjunction with cleavage from the support.

Rather than remove the blocking group and substitute an alternative group, depending upon the substitute blocking group, e.g., carboxylic acid ester, phosphate, etc., the ultimate nucleotide may be prepared with the substitute blocking group present. Thus, by having preprepared nucleotides containing the

substituted blocking group, these may be added in the last step where the manual or automated procedure permits using a different nucleotide.

For the most part, the groups substituted for Z will be acyl groups which provide for stable esters. The acyl groups may be organic or inorganic. Acyl groups, including carboxyl, phosphoryl, pyrophosphoryl, and the like. Of particular interest are alkanolic acids, more particularly aryl substituted alkanolic acids, where the acid will be of at least 4 carbon atoms and not more than about 12 carbon atoms, usually not more than about 10 carbon atoms, with the aryl, usually phenyl, substituted alkanolic acids usually of from 8 to 12 carbon atoms. Various heteroatoms may be present such as oxygen (oxy), halogen, nitrogen, e.g., cyano, etc. For the most part, the carboxylic acid esters will be base labile, while mild acid stable, particularly at moderate temperatures below about 50°C, more particularly, below about 35°C and at pHs greater than about 2, particularly greater than about 4.

In some situations, specialized reagents may be employed, which provide for the desired protection. For example, an O-dibromomethylbenzoate may be employed to provide the ester, which may then be cleaved with specific reagents as will be described below.

The following Table indicates a number of groups which may be employed and references describing the groups used as blocking groups and conditions and reagents for removing the groups.

30	<u>Substitute Blocking Groups (Z^s)</u>	<u>Reference</u>
	trityloxyacetyl	Werstiuk and Neilson, <u>Can. J. Chem.</u> (1972) 50:1283
35	benzoate	Stawinski et al., <u>J.C.S. Chem. Comm.</u> 1976:243

- phenoxyacetyl
aryl substituents
4-Cl, 2,6-di(Cl)-4-Me
- 5 dihydrocinammyl
- pivaloate
- 10 phosphoryl
- 15 pyrophosphoryl
- 20 O-dibromomethylbenzoyl*
- phenylisocyanate
- Jones and Reese, J. Am. Chem. Soc.
(1979) 101:7399; Reese, Tetrahedron
(1978) 23:3143
- Sachdev and Starkovsky,
Tetra. Lett. 1969:733
- van Boeckel and van Boom, Tetra.
Lett. 1979:3561; Griffith et al.,
Tetrahedron (1968) 24:639
- van der Marel et al., Tetra.
Lett. 1981:1463; J.G. Nadeau, et
al., Biochem. (1984) 23:6153;
F. Himmelsbach and W. Pfeleiderer,
Tetra. Lett. (1982) 23:4793;
J.E. Marugg, et al., Nucl.
Acids Res. (1984) 12:8639; A.
Kondo, et al., Nucl. Acids
Res. Symp. Ser. (1985) 16:161
- Chattopadhyaya et al., J. Chem.
Soc. Chem. Comm. 1979:987
- Agarwal and Khorana, J. Am. Chem.
Soc. (1972) 94:3578-3585

* Removal involves treatment with AgClO_4 , followed by the removal of silver as halide and addition of morpholine.

- 25 The benzoate groups may be readily removed with the enzyme α -chymotrypsin. Phosphate may be removed with alkaline phosphatase. Other enzymes which may be employed include carboxypeptidase A, leucine aminopeptidase, acid phosphatase, pyrophosphatase, etc.
- 30 Alternatively, instead of using enzymatic hydrolysis, the carboxylate ester groups may be removed by ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, morpholine, etc.

- Of particular interest are specific phosphorylating agents, which can be used for phosphorylating
- 35 an hydroxyl group of a nucleoside, for example, the terminal 5'-hydroxyl of the completed sequence. Of particular advantage in the subject invention is the

use of the novel 0,0'-di(cyanoethyl) phosphoramidite, where the nitrogen may be substituted (1-2 groups) or unsubstituted, particularly disubstituted, more particularly, dialkyl substituted, with alkyl groups of from 1 to 6, usually 2 to 4 carbon atoms, particularly 3 carbon atoms, e.g. isopropyl. (See the description of -NT¹T² below.)

The subject agent can be used as the substitute blocking group (Z^S), providing for a phosphite ester, which may be oxidized and the O-substituents removed in the same manner as nucleosidyl phosphoramidites used as monomers. The subject reagent permits easy functionalization of the terminal hydroxyl of the oligomer, provides protection of the completed chain, and is readily compatible with automated synthesis of nucleic acid sequences.

The groups employed for Y will depend upon the nature of the phosphorus derivative employed for oligomerization. When the phosphoramidite is employed, Y will have the formula -NT¹T², where T¹ and T² may be the same or different and may be hydrocarbon or have from 0 to 5, usually 0 to 4 heteroatoms, primarily oxygen as oxy, sulfur as thio, or nitrogen as amino, particularly tert.-amino, NO₂, or cyano. The two T's may be taken together to form a mono- or polyheterocyclic ring having a total of from 1 to 3, usually 1 to 2 heteroannular members and from 1 to 3 rings. Usually, the two T's will have a total of from 2 to 20, more usually 2 to 16 carbon atoms, where the T's may be aliphatic (including alicyclic), particularly saturated aliphatic, monovalent, or, when taken together, divalent radicals, defining substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic rings. The amines include a wide variety of saturated secondary amines such as dimethylamine, diethylamine, diisopropylamine, dibutylamine, methylpropylamine, methylhexylamine, methylcyclopropylamine, ethylcyclohexylamine, methylben-

zylamine, methylcyclohyxylmethylamine, butylcyclohyxyl-
amine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrolidine, piperi-
dine, 2,6-dimethylpiperidine, piperazine and similar
saturated monocyclic nitrogen heterocycles. (U.S. Pat-
5 ent No. 4,415,732)

Specific groups reported for use as $-NT^1T^2$
are as follows:

10 N-pyrrolidino Beaucage, Tetrahedron Lett.
(1984) 25:375, Schwarz and
Pfleiderer, ibid (1984) 25:5513

$N = \chi^1$

χ^1 - alkylene of 4-12 carbon
atoms, p-bis-dimethylene-
15 cyclohexane, bis-diethylene
sulfide and methylamino

$N \chi^1; T^1, T^2\text{-Me, iPr}$ McBride and Caruthers,
ibid (1983) 24:245

20 χ^1 - bis-diethyleneoxy,
 $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha' \alpha'$ -tetramethylpenta-
methylene

nitroimidazole, tetrazole Matteucci and Caruthers,
J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1981) 103:3185

Illustrative groups include: N-pyrrolidino,
N-piperidino, 1-methyl-N-piperazino, N-hexahydroazipino,
25 N-octahydroazonino, N-azacyclotridecano, N-3-azabicyclo-
(3.2.2.)nonano, thiomorpholino, N,N-diethylamino, N,N-
dimethylamino, N,N-diisopropylamino, piperidino,
2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-N-piperidino.

30 Y may also be halo, e.g., chloro (Letsinger
and Lunsford, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1976) 98:3655; Matteucci
and Caruthers, supra.) or an ammonium oxy salt, partic-
ularly trialkylammonium of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms.

When preparing RNA or mixed RNA-DNA oligomers,
particularly using the triester method, groups employed
35 as E are as follows:

$X\emptyset CH_2$

Takaku et al., J.Org.Chem. (1984) 49:51; Ohtsuka et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1981) 22:765

2-tetrahydropyranyl

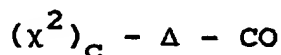
Ohtsuka et al., ibid (1984) 40:47

5 Other groups which may be used include trisubstituted silyl, e.g., trialkylsilyl of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, tert-butyldimethylsilyl or other protective group stable to basic conditions and the condensation conditions.

10 The exocyclic amine protective groups will be selected to be stable to the condensation conditions and removable at completion of the sequence without removal of the terminal blocking group or, as appropriate, cleavage of the linking group to the support
15 or, alternatively, not interfere with the degradation of the error sequences. B and G may be the same or different and may be taken together to define a divalent radical. When not taken together, usually B will be hydrogen.

20 When B is hydrogen, G will usually be acyl of from 2 to 16, usually 2 to 14 carbon atoms and from 0 to 6 (excluding the oxo oxygen), usually 0 to 4 hetero-atoms which are chalcogen (oxygen and sulfur) or nitrogen, where nitrogen is usually bonded to other than
25 hydrogen and may be aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic, heterocyclic, or combinations thereof and may be substituted or unsubstituted, usually free of aliphatic unsaturation, where substituents include alkyl or alkoxy of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, halo, nitro, phenyl, dialkyl-
30 amino of from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, oxo, etc., and includes derivatives of formic and carbonic acid.

For the most part when B is H, G will be of the formula:



35 wherein:

Δ is an aliphatic or alicyclic radical of 1 to 10, usually 1 to 6 carbon atoms, usually saturated, or an aryl (including heterocyclic of from 1 to 2 heteroatoms which are chalcogen or nitrogen) where the rings are of from 5 to 6 annular members, of from 1 to 2 rings and of from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, or an aralkyl, where the aryl is as defined above and alkyl is of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

c is 0 when Δ is aliphatic and 0 to 3, usually 0 to 2 when Δ is aryl or aralkyl;

χ^2 is alkyl or alkoxy of from 1 to 6, usually 1 to 4 carbon atoms, halo, particularly chloro, phenylazo, nitro, cyano, etc.

When B and G are taken together to form a divalent radical, the divalent radical will be alkylidene or dioyl of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms and 0 to 4 heteroatoms other than the oxo atoms of the dioyl, and may be aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic or heterocyclic, or combinations thereof, the alkylidene forming an imine or amidine, the dioyl forming a cyclic imide, where the alkylidene will usually be alkylidene of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, α -substituted with a disubstituted amino, particularly dialkylamino group of from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, while the dioyl will be of from 4 to 12 carbon atoms.

Specific groups reported for use as B and G are as follows:

alkyl-CO
alkyl-Me, iPr, t.-butyl,
30 MeCOCH₂CH₂, t.-butylOCH₂

Schaller et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc.
(1963) 85:3821; Koster et al.,
Tetrahedron (1981) 37:363;
Olgivie et al., Tetrahedron Lett.
(1982) 38:2615

χ^3 -aryl-CO
aryl- ϕ , pyridyl,
35 χ^3 -MeO, ϕ N₂, Me, Cl, NO₂
t.-butyl

Koster et al., supra

- 5 $X^3\text{-aryl}(\text{CH}_2)_{0-2}\text{OCO}$ Himmelsbach and Pfleiderer, Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:3583; Watkins and Rappaport, J.Org.Chem. (1982) 47:4771; Watkins et al., J.Am.Chem.Soc. (1982) 104:5702
- 10 $\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{-CH=} \\ \text{Me}_2\text{NCH=, (n-Bu)}_2\text{NCH=,} \\ \text{N-Me-pyrrolidinylidene-2,} \end{array}$ Holy and Zemlicka, Collection Czechoslovakian Chemical Comm. (1969) 34:2449; McBride and Caruthers, Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:2953; Froehler and Matteucci, Nucleic Acids Res. (1983) 11:8031
- 15 $\begin{array}{c} \text{-CO-}\pi\text{-CO-} \\ \pi\text{-ethylene, o-phenylene,} \\ \text{chloro substituted} \\ \text{o-phenylene} \end{array}$ Kume et al., ibid (1984) 12:8525

Among the above components are certain preferred groups. For the terminal blocking group, the triarylmethyl groups, particularly dimethoxytrityl are preferred for the monomers during synthesis. For the exocyclic amino protective group, alkylidene, particularly dibutylaminomethylene is preferred.

The next functionality of importance is the linkage of the oligomer to the support. The linkage should be stable during the various stages of the oligomerization, the removal of capping and protective groups, and usually the blocking groups, and, as appropriate, the hydrolytic degradation of the error sequences. The choice of the linkage unit including the functionality for releasing the completed oligomer will be affected by the support, the monomer and nature of blocking groups and phosphorus group, the capping group and the reagents employed for the oligomerization.

A wide variety of supports have found employment, such as silica, Porasil C, polystyrene, controlled pore glass (CPG), kieselguhr, poly(dimethylacrylamide), poly(acrylmorpholide), polystyrene grafted onto poly(tetrafluoroethylene), cellulose, Sephadex LH-20, Fractosil

- 500, etc. References of interest include: Matteucci and Caruthers, supra, Chow et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1981) 9:2807; Felder et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1984) 25:3967; Gough et al., ibid (1981) 22:4177; Gait et al.,
5 Nucleic Acids Res. (1982) 10:6243; Belagaje and Brush, ibid (1982) 10:6295; Gait and Sheppard, ibid (1977) 4:4391; Miyoshi and Itakura, Tetrahedron Lett. (1978) 38:3635; Potapov et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1979) 6:2041; Schwyzer et al., Helv. Chim. Acta (1984) 57:1316; Chollet
10 et al., ibid (1984) 67:1356; Ito et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1982) 10:1755; Efimov et al., ibid (1983) 11:8369; Crea and Horn, ibid (1980) 8:2331; Horn et al., Nucleic Acids Res. Sym. Ser. (1980) 7:225; Tragein et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:1691; Koster et al.,
15 Tetrahedron (1984) 40:103; Gough et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:5321; Koster et al., ibid (1972) 16:1527; Koster and Heyns, ibid (1972) 16:1531; Dembek et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1981) 103:706; Caruthers et al., Genetic Engineering: Principles and Methods, eds.
20 Setlow and Hollaender, Vol. 4, 1982, pp. 1-12, Plenum Press, N.Y.

Depending on the nature of the support different functionalities will serve as anchors. For silicon containing supports, such as silica and glass, substituted alkyl or aryl silyl compounds will be employed to
25 form a siloxane or siloximine linkage. With organic polymers, ethers, esters, amines, amides, sulfides, sulfones, phosphates may find use. For aryl groups, such as polystyrene, halomethylation can be used for
30 functionalization, where the halo group may then be substituted by oxy, thio (which may be oxidized to sulfone), amino, phospho (as phosphine, phosphite or phosphate), silyl or the like. With a diatomaceous earth, e.g., kieselguhr, the diatomaceous earth may be acti-
35 vated by a polyacrylic acid derivative and the active functionality reacted with amino groups to form amine bonds. Polysaccharides may be functionalized with in-

organic esters, e.g., phosphate, where the other oxygen serves to link the chain. With polyacrylic acid derivatives, the carboxyl or side chain functionality, e.g., N-hydroxethyl acrylamide, may be used in conventional
5 ways for joining the linking group.

The linking group or chain will vary widely as to length, functionalities and manner of linking the first nucleotide. For extending chains, functionalities may include silyl groups, ether groups, amino groups,
10 amide functionalities or the like, where bifunctional reagents are employed, such as diamines and dibasic acids, amino acids, saccharides, silanes, etc.

A number of supports and linking groups which have been reported in the literature are shown in the
15 following Table.

TABLE

Support ¹	Linking chain ²	Terminal group ³	Reference
Silica	$\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}-$	DMT-nucleoside	Mateucci & Caruthers, 1980, <u>supra</u>
Silica	Si- (5' att)	3'Ac-Thymidine	Koster, <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1972) <u>16:1527</u>
Silica	$\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}-$ (5' att)	Ac-nucleoside	do
CPG	LCAA-CO(CH ₂)CO-	2'-o-o-N CH_2 , 5'DMT-ribonucleoside	Gough et al., <u>ibid</u> (1981) <u>22:4177</u>
CPG	$\text{SiOSi}(\text{OEt})_2(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}-$	DMT-nucleoside	Koster et al., <u>Tetrahedron</u> (1984) <u>40:103</u>
CPG	LCAA-CO(CH ₂) ₂ CO- (5' att)	2'- OCH_2 -ribonucleoside	Gough et al., <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1983) <u>24:5321</u>
Porasil C	$\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}-$	DMT-nucleoside	Chow et al., <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> (1981) <u>9:2807</u>
Kieselguhr - PDMA	$\text{N}(\text{Me})\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}(\text{COCH}_2\text{NH})_2\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}$	DMT-nucleoside	Gait et al., <u>ibid</u> (1982) <u>10:6243</u>
Polystyrene	$\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OP}(\text{ClO})_2$	DMT-nucleoside	Felder et al., <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1984) <u>25:3967</u>
Polystyrene	$\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}(\text{O})(\text{MeO})\text{O}-$ (5' att)	nucleoside- (3'-Cl O -phosphate)	Belagaje & Brush, <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> (1982) <u>10:6295</u>

TABLE (continued)

Support ¹	Linking chain ²	Terminal group ³	Reference
Sephadex LH-20	OP ₂ (5' att)	ribonucleoside	Koster & Heyns, <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1972) 16:1531
Polyacrylamide	CONH(CH ₂) ₂ NHCO(CH ₂) ₂ CO-	DMT-nucleoside	Dembek et al., <u>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</u> (1981) 103:706
Fractosil 500	(CH ₂) ₃ NH(CH ₂) ₂ CO-	DMT-nucleoside	Caruthers et al., <u>Genetic Engineering</u> (1982) 4:12
Polyacryl morpholide	(CH ₂) _n NH-	ribo- or deoxyribonucleoside	S. Pochet et al., <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u> (1985) 26:627
Silica	do	do	S. Pochet et al., <u>supra</u>
CPG(LCAA)	do	do	S. Pochet et al., <u>supra</u>

¹ CPG - controlled pore glass / PDMA - polydimethylacrylamide

² \emptyset - phenyl / Me - methyl / Et - ethyl / LCAA - long chain alkyl amino / att - attachment

³ DMT - p,p'-dimethoxytrityl / Ac - acetyl / \emptyset - phenyl
nucleoside intends deoxyribonucleoside / groups indicate O-protective groups / 3' nucleoside attachment, unless otherwise indicated

Various techniques are described in the literature for producing polynucleotides. For example, phosphoramidite in situ preparation, Beaucage, Tetrahedron Lett. (1984) 25:375; the phosphate triester paper disk method, Frank et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1983) 11:4365 and Mathes et al., EMBO (1984) 800; the phosphate triester-1-hydroxybenzotriazole method, van der Marel et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1982) 7:2337; ibid (1984) 12:8639; the phosphate triester-arylsulfonyltetrazole coupling method, Stawinski et al., ibid (1977) 5:353; the phosphate triester barium salt method, Gough et al., ibid (1979) 7:1955, the phosphate triester filtration method, Chaudhuri et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1984) 25:4037; reverse phosphitylation, Jayaraman and McClougherty, Biotechniques, 1984, 94; reverse direction phosphate triester (5' to 3') method, Belagaje and Brush, Nucleic Acids Res. (1982) 10:6295, phosphoramidite method, Beaucage and Caruthers, Tetrahedron Lett. (1981) 22:1859; phosphochloridite method, Matteucci and Caruthers, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1981) 103:3185; phosphite "syringe" method, Tanaka and Letsinger, Nucleic Acids Res. (1982) 10:3249; methyl phosphoroditetrazolide (MPDT)-phosphite method, Cao et al., Tetrahedron Lett. (1983) 24:1019; cyanoethyl phosphoramidites, Sinha et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1984) 12:4539; and nitrophenethyl phosphoramidites, Beitzner and Pfleiderer, Tetrahedron Lett. (1984) 25:1975.

The remaining reagent is the capping agent, which serves to cap the failure sequences having free hydroxyl groups. For the most part, the capping group will be a carboxylic acyl group, particularly of from 2 to 8, more usually of from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and having from 0 to 2 heterosubstituents, which include oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen, particularly oxygen as oxy or oxo, sulfur as thioether or sulfone, and nitrogen as amino nitrogen free of hydrogen atoms covalently bonded thereto. Illustrative capping groups include acetyl,

levulinyl, arylthiourethanyl, particularly phenyl, and dimethoxytriazolylphosphine. The capping reagents and the manner of their use is described in references cited previously, Matteucci and Caruthers, and Chow et al.,
5 as well as Agarwal and Khorana, J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1972) 94:3578, which references are incorporated herein by reference.

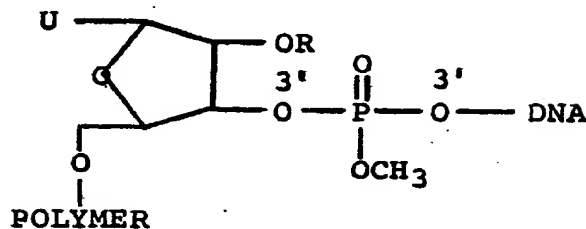
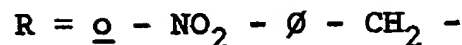
Various combinations will be preferred. For example, in preparing nucleic acids in the 3'-5' direction the preferred terminal blocking group will usually
10 be a trityl group, where the aryl groups may be varied, as well as the substituents, with the dimethoxytrityl being preferred. As the exocyclic amine protective group, preferred groups will include the methylene
15 group, particularly dialkylaminomethylene, alkanoyl, particularly branched alkanoyl, and aroyl, particularly benzoyl and substituted benzoyl. As the linking functionality, carboxylic acid esters, glycols, and trityl ethers will find use. As the capping functionality, of
20 particular interest are the carboxylic acid capping groups, particularly acetyl and levulinyl.

Various combinations of protective, blocking, capping and linking functionalities may be employed in conjunction with various reagents for removing or cleav-
25 ing the associated functionalities. The following combinations are illustrative.

FUNCTIONALITY ¹		REAGENT	CONDITIONS
1	P-O	CH ₃	ØSH/TEA/Dioxane (1:1:2v/v) 1h
	-N	=CHNBu ₂ (A,G) -COC ₆ H ₅ (C)	0.5M N ₂ H ₄ ·H ₂ O in pyridine- acetic acid ² (4:1v/v), 18h/20°
	B	dimethoxytrityl	80% aq. acetic acid, 1h/20°
	L	succinate	conc. aq. NH ₄ OH, 2hr/20°
	C	levulinyl	same as above 15min/20°
2	P-O	Cl-Ø CH ₃	1M tetramethylguanidinium- pyridinealdehyde same as above
	N	iso-butyryl (G) benzoyl (A,C)	conc. aq. NH ₄ OH, 60°/5h
	B	dimethoxytrityl	80% aq. acetic acid, 1h
	C	acetyl	conc. aq. NH ₄ OH, 20°/1h
	L	3'-3'phosphotriester ^f	1) λ=350nm in ethanol 2) 0.1M aq. lead (II) acetate, pH 7-8, 18h/37°

KEY TO PRECEDING PAGE:

- 1 P-O protective group for oxygen on phosphorus
 N protective group for exocyclic amines
 B 5'-blocking group
 5 C 5'-capping group
 L linkage to support
 †



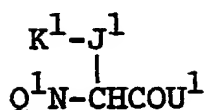
- 10 As illustrated above, for removal of the protective group for an exocyclic amino group, aqueous ammonia and hydrazine may be employed, which will also serve to remove the capping group.

- 15 Upon removal of enzymatic hydrolysis interfering protective functionalities or all blocking groups except for the terminal 5' or 3' moiety on the desired product, enzymatic hydrolysis of truncated failure sequences is conducted. Enzymes for the hydrolysis will be chosen on the basis of rate, 5' to 3' or 3' to 20 5' hydrolysis (depending on the direction of synthesis), inhibition by a terminal blocking group, lack of endonuclease activity and a lack of sequence or secondary structural dependence. For 3' to 5' synthetic routes spleen phosphodiesterase (Bernardi and Bernardi, 1971, 25 The Enzymes, Ed. P.D. Boyer, 3rd edition, V.4, p.271, Academic Press, N.Y.), Bacillus subtilis extracellular exonuclease (Kerr et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1967) 242:2700, Kanamore et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, (1974) 335:173; Kanamore et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta, (1974) 335:155), 30 salmon testes exonuclease (Menon and Smith, Biochem.

(1970) 9:1584), and Lactobacillus acidophilus phosphodiesterase (Fires and Khorana, J. Biol. Chem., (1983) 238:2798) may be used. For 5' to 3' synthetic routes, snake venom phosphodiesterases (Laskowski, 1971, In The Enzymes, Ed. P.D. Boyer, 3rd edition, V.4, p.313, Academic Press, N.Y.), mouse kidney phosphodiesterase (Razzell, W.E., J. Biol. Chem., (1961) 236:3031), carrot exonuclease (Harvey et al., Biochemistry, (1967) 6:3689; Harvey et al., Biochemistry (1970) 9:921) and avena leak phosphodiesterase (Udvardy, Biochim, Biophys. Acta, (1970) 206:392) may be used. Appropriate conditions for the assays may be found in the references cited.

Polypeptides may also be used in the subject invention, sharing many analogies to the nucleic acids. For the polypeptides, the terminal blocking group will usually be the group bonded to the α -amino group, although the synthesis may be in the reverse direction with carboxyl as the terminal group. The protective groups will be those groups bonded to side chain amino, hydroxyl, mercapto, and carboxy groups, as found in lysine, arginine, histidine, tyrosine, serine, threonine, cysteine, aspartic acid and glutamic acid. In addition, various resins are employed, where the completed chain must be cleaved from the resin and it is desirable to cap those chains where addition has failed to occur, much the same as the nucleic acid chains.

For the most part, the amino acids employed for building the chains will have one of the following formulas, depending upon whether the chain is built in the C-N direction or in the N-C direction, that is whether the terminal functional group on the chain is carboxy or amino.



5

wherein:

J and J¹ are residues of amino acids, either the D- or L-amino acid and include any of the normal side chains of the 20 natural amino acids, or unnatural amino acids, such as homoserine, norleucine, sarcosine, etc.;

K and K¹ are functional protective groups, differing in their nature depending upon whether the functionality is amino (which may further be distinguished by whether the amino is an amino group, guanidine or imidazole) hydroxy, mercapto, or carboxy; for amino, the protective groups may include, α, β-unsaturated ketones of from 4 to 12 carbon atoms, oxycarbonyls of from 2 to 12, usually from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, particularly aliphatic, aromatic, and aralkyl being acid labile, β-diketones, arylsulfenyl, arylsulfonyl, aralkyl, nitro, and polynitrophenyl;

for hydroxyl, aralkyl of from 7 to 12 carbon atoms and aryloxycarbonyl, both substituted and unsubstituted;

for mercapto, alkyl and aralkyl of from 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may contain sulfur to form a disulfide, e.g., methyl thio to form methyl dithio;

for carboxy, aralkyl of from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, both substituted and unsubstituted or alkyl from 2 to 7 carbon atoms;

for the terminal blocking group Q, for an amino terminal group, oxycarbonyl of from 2 to 12, more

usually from 5 to 10 carbon atoms, which are aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic, or combinations thereof; diacyl, capable of forming a cyclic imide of from 5 to 6 annular members; aralkyl, particularly trityl, both substituted and unsubstituted, and polyfluorocarboxylic acids of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, particularly perfluoro,

while Q^1 will be hydrogen, where the terminal group is carboxy;

where the terminal group is amino, U may be hydroxy or an ester group capable of forming an amide bond to an amino acid in an aqueous medium and will include such groups as N-oxy succinimide, o-nitrophenyl, pentachlorophenyl, 4-oxy-3-nitrobenzene sulfonic acid, or a mixed anhydride, particularly with a carbonic acid derivative;

U^1 , which will serve as the terminal group may be alkyl or aralkyl of from 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

The remaining valence on the nitrogen will be hydrogen if not otherwise substituted.

As a generalized reference to various blocking groups and protective groups, see Barany and Merrifield, Peptides: Analysis, Synthesis, Biology, Vol. 2, Special Methods, (eds. Gross and Meienhofer), 1979.

The following is an illustrative list of protective groups found in the literature:

Amino acid protective groups

NH_2
30 enamine
oxycarbonyl

U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,645,996
3,645,996; 3,915,949;
Anfinsen, Pure and App. Chem.
(1968) 17:461

alkyl thio carbonyl

Kollonitsch et al., Chem. Ber.
(1956) 83:2288-2293

	methysulfonylethyloxy-carbonyl	Tesser and Balvert-Geers, <u>Int. J. Pept. Protein Res.</u> (1975) <u>7:295</u>
	dialkylphosphinothioyl	van den Akker and Jellinek, <u>Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas.</u> (1967) <u>86:897</u>
5	dithiasuccinoyl	Barany and Merifield, <u>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</u> (1977) <u>99:7363</u>
	β -diketo	U.S. Pat. No. 3,645,996
	α -NO ₂ ØS	U.S. Pat. No. 3,915,949
	tosyl	U.S. Pat. No. 4,062,815
10	trifluoroacetic	Anfinsen, <u>supra</u> ; Atherton et al., (1979) "Peptides" (Siemion and Kupryszewski, eds.) p. 207-210, Wroclaw Univ. Press, Wroclaw, Poland; Jones, <u>Tet. Lett.</u> 1977:2853; Schlatter et al., <u>Tet. Lett.</u> 1977:2851
15	benzyl (im)	do
	NO ₂ (guanidine)	do
	fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl	Chang et al., <u>Int. J. Peptide and Protein Res.</u> (1980) <u>15:485</u>
20	2,4-dinitrophenyl	U.S. Pat. No. 4,487,715
	trityl	Zervas and Theodoropoulos, <u>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</u> (1956) <u>78:1359-1369</u>
	<u>OH</u>	
	benzyl	U.S. Pat. No. 3,915,949
25	BrØOCO	U.S. Pat. No. 4,062,815
	<u>SH</u>	
	benzyl	U.S. Pat. No. 3,743,628
	alkyl 1-4 carbon atoms	U.S. Pat. No. 4,062,815
30	S-alkylmercapto	Friedman (1973) "The Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Sulfhydryl Group in Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins," Pergamon, Oxford
	<u>CO₂H</u>	
	benzyl	U.S. Pat. No. 3,915,949;

Anfinsen, supra

2-oxymethyleneanthraquinone Kemp and Reczek, Tet. Lett. (1977)
12:1031

5 In addition to the particular blocking groups
and protective groups, there is also the functionality
involved with the linkage to the support and the nature
of the support. A wide variety of supports have found
use in conjunction with polypeptide synthesis. Supports
include such diverse materials as cross-linked polysty-
10 rene, cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, glass, polyethylene-
imine, and the like. Employing such supports, a wide
variety of linkages have been employed for linking the
initial amino acid to this support. Linkers include
esters, amides, and substituted amines, depending upon
15 whether the polypeptide terminus is amino or carboxyl.

Illustrative of supports found in the litera-
ture and linking functionalities are the following:

Supports and linking functionalities

20	x-linked polystyrene, HOCH ₂ -cellulose polyvinyl alcohol, HOCH ₂ -sulfonated polystyrene; substituted polystyrene	U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,743,628; 3,645,996
	p-oxybenzyl resin glass beads	U.S. Pat. No. 3,814,732
	vinylbenzene amino acid esters	U.S. Pat. No. 4,060,689
	p-methylene-nitrobenzamide linker	U.S. Pat. No. 4,062,815
25	polyethyleneimine	Blecher and Pfaender, <u>Liebigs Ann. Chem.</u> 1973:1263
30	thiophenylethoxy linker	Gait and Sheppard, <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> (1977) 4:4391; Schwyzer et al., <u>Helv. chim. acta</u> (1984) 57:1316

o-NO₂CH₂O; o-NO₂ONCO linkers

Rich and Gurwara,
JCS Chem. Comm. (1973)
1973:610; J.Amer.Chem.
(1975) 97:6, 1575;
Zehavi et al., J.Org.Chem.
(1972) 37:2281; J.Am.Chem.Soc.
(1973) 95:5673

Fridkin et al., J.Am.Chem.Soc.
(1965) 87:4646; Merrifield,
J.Am.Chem.Soc. (1963) 85:2149

Schlatter et al., Tet.Lett.
1977:2851; Jones, Tet.Lett.
1977:2853

Atherton et al., (1979)
"Peptides" (Siemion and
Kupryszewski, eds.), p.207-
210, Wroclaw Univ. Press,
Wroclaw, Poland

anchoring through a
trypsinolysable group

Meyers and Glass, Proc.Natl.
Acad.Sci.USA (1975) 72:2193;
Gross et al., Angew.Chem.Int.
Ed. (1973) 12:664; (1975) in
"Peptides, 1974" (Y. Wolman,
ed.) p.403-413, Wiley, N.Y.

As capping groups, one may use the same type
of group employed as the side chain protective group
for amines, but differing from the terminal blocking
group. In this manner, capping groups and side chain
protective groups may be removed simultaneously prior
to enzymatic degradation of error sequences.

Illustrative capping groups for amino termini
include trityl, polyfluoroacyl, fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl,
dithiasuccinoyl, o-nitrophenylsulfenyl and 2,4-dinitro-
phenyl.

Upon completion of the oligomeric polypeptides,
the various functionalities involved with the protective,
capping and blocking groups may be cleaved and the groups
removed, followed by cleavage from the support. The
following table illustrates various combinations of
functionalities and reagents.

FUNCTIONALITY ¹	REAGENT	CONDITIONS
1 C → N		
P-O		
S S-alkylmercapto	ØSH	aq. ØSH pH 7.5-9 0.1M in pyridine, 30min
N dithiasuccinoyl (Lys)	ØSH	do
dinitrophenyl (His, Tyr)	ØSH	0.1M ØSH in DMF, 30min
COO phenacyl (Asp, Glu)	ØSH	1M NaSØ in DMF, 8h/25°
B BOC	TFA	20-50% TFA in CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 30min/20°
C dinitrophenyl	ØSH	Same as above
L o-nitrobenzyl ester	photolysis	λ=350nm in ethanol, 24h/20°
oxymethyleneanthraquinone	reduction	Na dithionite in dioxane-H ₂ O, 8h
2 C → N		
P-O		
S S-alkylmercapto	ØSH	same as under 1
N dithiasuccinoyl (Lys)	ØSH	do
dinitrophenyl (His, Tyr)	ØSH	do
COO phenacyl (Asp, Glu)	ØSH	do
B Fmoc	piperidine	50% in CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 30min/20°C
C dinitrophenyl	ØSH	same as under 1
L o-nitrobenzyl ester	photolysis	same as under 1

FUNCTIONALITY ¹	REAGENT	CONDITIONS
3 N → C		
P-O		
S S-alkylmercapto	ØSH	same as under 1
N dithiasuccinoyl (Lys)	ØSH	do
COO phenacyl (Asp, Glu)	ØSH	do
B tert-butyl ester	TFA	50% TFA-CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 30min
C methyl ester	TFA	same as above
L o-nitrobenzylamine	photolysis	320nm, 1hr
P-O	protecting group on side chain oxygen	
S	protecting group on side chain sulfur	
N	protecting group on side chain nitrogen	
COO	protecting group on side chain carboxylate	
B	terminal blocking group	
C	capping group	
L	linkage to support	

As indicated above in example 1, in preparing the polypeptides, when the terminal amino acid has been added, by having employed thiolysable groups as protective groups and capping groups, the protective and capping groups may be preferentially removed in the presence of oxycarbonyl terminal blocking groups. Thus, using conditions such as thiophenol under basic conditions protective and capping groups may be removed, while retaining α -amino terminal blocking groups. The error sequences may then be degraded employing amino peptidases, such as amino peptidase M (Royer and Andrew, J. Biol. Chem. (1973) 248:1807-1812). After degradation, the terminal protecting group and the linkage to the support may be cleaved simultaneously or sequentially, depending upon the particular groups. For example, with oxo-carbonyls and a group allowing for β -elimination, e.g., sulfonylethyl, the amino acid chain could be released from the support and deblocked simultaneously.

Where the carboxyl group is the terminus, terminal blocking groups may include tertiary alkyl or aralkyl groups, which are acid labile, while employing base-labile side chain protection groups, such as poly-fluoroacetyl groups or thiolysable side chain protecting groups (see above). The error sequences could then be degraded with carboxy peptidases A, B or C or combinations thereof. An illustrative sequence could be as follows. An ester would be formed with the first amino acid to an *o*-nitrobenzyl linking functionality, which is photolabile. The terminal blocking group could be tert.-butyl oxycarbonyl (tBOC). Thiolysable side chain protecting groups would be employed, such as S-alkylmercapto, dithiasuccinoyl, dinitrophenyl, phenacyl, or the like. Thus, the side chain protection groups could be removed, while retaining the terminal blocking group.

Where the carboxy is the terminal group, different reagents may be employed as blocking, protective

and capping groups. For example, the amino group may be anchored to the support by an acid and base-stable linkage, which linkage may be cleaved by hydrogenolysis, e.g., sulfenyl, or photolytic cleavage. The terminal
5 blocking group could be the acid labile tert.-alkyl group which can be removed with trifluoroacetic acid in methylene dichloride. Alternatively, tBOC hydrazinyl could be employed as the terminal blocking group, which could be removed with a reagent such as 4N HCl/dioxane.
10 The side chain protective groups would be base labile groups, such as fluorenylmethyloxy carbonyl (Fmoc) and thiolysable groups (see above), while capping could be a lower alkyl group, such as methyl. After degrading the error sequences, the terminal blocking group may be
15 removed, followed by cleavage from the support and isolation and optionally purification of the completed polypeptide.

Although normally not necessary, various techniques may be employed for further purification to re-
20 move other materials which may be present, such as dialysis, gel permeation chromatography, HPLC, reverse phase HPLC, affinity chromatography, or the like.

The supports which are used will vary depending upon whether a manual or automatic process is em-
25 ployed for the preparation of the various sequences. Generally, for an automated procedure, the particle size will be in the range from about 50-300 microns, more usually from about 100-200 microns, while the size of the particles may be at the lower range of the scale,
30 generally from about 100-150 microns where manual synthesis is employed.

To illustrate polynucleotide synthesis, the following exemplification is provided.

Conveniently, an ester linkage to the first
35 nucleoside may be formed by activating the carboxylic acid of the linking group to the support with an appropriate carbodiimide or activated carbonyl, e.g.,

carbonyl diimidazole, by reaction with a carboxylic acid anhydride or mixed anhydride or other conventional technique.

Once the nucleosidyl ester conjugated support has been prepared, it may now be used for initiating the extension of the polynucleotide chain. Since each of the series of steps is repetitive, for each sequence involving the addition of a nucleotide, the first step will be the removal of the blocking group from the terminal nucleotide bound to the support. As already indicated, for the most part, the blocking group will be a trityl group. Conventionally, this group is removed by a Lewis acid, either a metal halide, e.g., zinc bromide, or a proton acid, particularly a strong carboxylic acid ($pK_a < 4$) such as dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, etc., in an inert organic medium, e.g., dichloromethane. The concentration of the Lewis acid will generally be about 0.1 to 1.0M. The time for the reaction will generally vary from about 1 to 5min, the time being selected to ensure that the reaction is complete, while minimizing any side reactions. This step is common to either procedure involving phosphoramidites or phosphate triesters.

The particles are then washed with an appropriate inert solvent or solvent mixture or series of solvents, particularly organic polar solvents, ending with a wash with an inert anhydrous polar organic solvent to ensure the absence of any moisture, e.g., acetonitrile, dichloromethane, etc. As appropriate, the steps are carried out in the presence of an inert anhydrous environment, such as argon, hydrogen, helium, nitrogen, or the like. Usually, the final wash at each stage will be the solvent system for the next stage.

After a thorough washing to remove any traces of acid, the conjugated particles are now ready for the addition of the next nucleotide. Depending upon the particular phosphorus acid derivative which is employed,

the protocols will now vary. Where the phosphoramidite is employed, the phosphoramidite is added in conjunction with an activating agent, such as tetrazole. The conditions for the reaction are the use of an inert anhydrous polar solvent, e.g., acetonitrile for a short time period, generally under 5min, usually about 1 to 3min sufficing. In the triester route, the addition of the trialkylammonium salt of the phosphate is carried out in the presence of an activating agent, such as mesitylenesulfonyl-3-nitro-1,2,3-triazole or mesitylenesulfonyl chloride and N-methyl imidazole, that is, an activated aryl sulfonic acid compound.

The condensation with the phosphorous compound is followed by a thorough wash with an inert anhydrous polar organic solvent, e.g., acetonitrile.

With the phosphoramidite, the next stage may be varied, where capping will alternate with oxidation. That is, the phosphite must be oxidized to the phosphate ester.

For capping, a carboxylic acid derivative will be employed which allows for efficient removal of the capping group in conjunction with the amine protecting group. The preferred carboxylic acids will be aliphatic carboxylic acids particularly oxo-substituted of from 2 to 8, usually 2 to 5, carbon atoms which may have a carbonyl group spaced to allow a reaction with hydrazine to form a cyclic compound, usually from 5 to 6 annular members. Of particular interest is acetic or levulinic acid, conveniently as their anhydrides, which may be used to form the ester.

The capping reaction will be carried out by first adding a basic solution containing a heterocyclic aromatic amine or a mixture of amines, particularly a dialkylaminopyridine, more particularly 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), at about 0.1 to 1M, usually 0.4 to 0.6M, in a solution of about 5 to 20, usually about 10 volume percent of a dialkylated pyridine in a polar

ether of from 4 to 6 carbon atoms, e.g., tetrahydrofuran. After adding the above amine solution, the aliphatic carboxylic acid anhydride at about 1 to 3M, preferably 2M, in a polar ether solvent is added. Thus, the heterocyclic aromatic base serves to activate the hydroxyl groups for reaction with the carboxylic acid derivative to produce the ester, capping failed sequences.

For oxidation, the oxidation is carried out conventionally, conveniently employing a mild oxidizing agent, such as iodine in a basic solution, generally from about 0.1 to 0.4, preferably about 0.2M iodine, in a polar aliphatic ether, containing a small amount of a dialkylpyridine, e.g., 2,6-lutidine, and water, the amine base and water, each being from about 5 to 15 volume percent. Alternatively, organic hydroperoxides may be employed, such as t.-butylhydroperoxide or benzylhydroperoxide.

Between the capping step and the oxidation step, a wash is employed, which will use the solvent system of the next step. Since water is employed in the oxidation and an anhydrous system is preferred for the capping, in this sequence, capping will normally be performed first. For the triester sequence, no oxidation is necessary, so capping follows immediately upon condensation.

After washing thoroughly, preferably with successive solvents which are inert anhydrous organic solvents, such as acetonitrile and dichloromethane, the procedure is ready to be repeated. Once the polynucleotide chain has been extended to its desired length, the removal of the protecting groups, degradation of failure sequences, and isolation of the desired sequence may now begin.

The next step is conventional in removing the substituent on oxygen, which is alkyl or substituted alkyl. Conventionally, thiophenoxide is employed in the presence of a trisubstituted amine. Conveniently,

an inert ethereal organic solvent is used, such as dioxane. Times will vary widely, depending upon the nature of the system. The time may be as few as about 5min and as much as about 1hr. Conveniently, ratios of solvent, mercaptide and amine will be 2:1:1 by volume. The removal of the aliphatic phosphate ester group will be followed by washing with a polar organic hydroxylic compound, particularly alkanolic, e.g., methanol. Where the substituent on oxygen is chlorophenyl, an anhydrous basic solution of an oximate, typically 2-pyridinyl aldoximate, and 1,1,3,3-tetramethyl guanidine may be employed under conventional conditions.

In the next stage, the capping group, e.g., levulinic acid, and amino protecting groups are simultaneously removed. The reagent is hydrazine in a highly polar basic organic solvent, containing a small amount of an organic ammonium salt, such as the salt of an aliphatic carboxylic acid of from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, e.g., acetic acid, with a heterocyclic amine, which amine also serves as the solvent. Desirably, the solvent will be a heterocyclic aromatic base, such as pyridine or substituted pyridine of from 5 to 8 carbon atoms, where the amount of carboxylic acid will generally be from about 10 to 30, preferably from about 15 to 25 volume percent. The hydrazine, as the hydrate, will generally be from about 0.2 to 1M, preferably about 0.5M. The reaction time will be at least 1hr, more usually at least 6hr, and not more than about 48hr, preferably not more than about 24hr, with temperatures varying from about ambient to 50°C. The reaction is followed by a polar organic hydroxylic solvent wash, particularly methanol, and then dried. The method of drying is not critical, conveniently, a high vacuum at room temperature will suffice.

At this point, failed sequences will have a free hydroxyl group, while successful sequences will terminate in the trityl blocking group. Where the

trityl group is to be substituted with a different group, the trityl group may be removed using mild acid as described below. Usually, detritylation and reblocking will occur prior to removal of the capping and protective groups. Thus, the nucleoside protecting functionalities will be present inhibiting reaction at those sites. The terminal hydroxyl may then be reblocked employing an acyl anhydride, e.g. benzoic anhydride, with a tertiary amine, e.g. a combination of N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) and 2,6-lutidine in tetrahydrofuran, where the 2,6-lutidine will be about 1:10(V/V), the anhydride about 0.2 to 2M and the DMAP, about 3 to 10% (W/V). The time will usually vary from about 5 to 30 min at ambient conditions.

The failed sequences are now degraded employing enzymatic degradation, particularly a phosphodiesterase. The medium employed will optimize the activity of the enzyme, usually employing a buffered aqueous medium. The enzyme may be added in a buffered medium 1:1 water:polyol, particularly glycerol. The reaction may be carried out at an elevated temperature, not exceeding about 40°C, generally from about 25° to 40°C, preferably from about 35° to 40°C, and will usually require an extended period of time, usually not less than about 1hr and not more than about 24hr. At the completion of the reaction, the medium may be cooled and the support is then washed with an aqueous buffered medium having a pH of about 6 to 7, preferably about 6.4 to 6.5. The concentration of the buffer will generally be from about 0.05 to 0.2M.

The polynucleotide sequence may now be removed from the support, if not previously removed, and the terminal hydroxyl group deblocked. Removal from the support is readily achieved employing a reactive amine, e.g., ammonia, more particularly concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide. Where removal occurs prior to deblocking, removal may be accomplished in

conjunction with removal of protective groups, employing the severer conditions of removal to simultaneously remove the protective groups. The reaction proceeds relatively rapidly at ambient temperatures, normally
5 being carried out for from about 0.5 to 6hr, preferably from about 1 to 3hr. At the completion of the reaction, the particles are removed from the polynucleotide sequence, conveniently by centrifugation, followed by isolation of the nucleotide sequence, conveniently by
10 evaporation of the solvent medium.

An alternate means by which the enzymatic hydrolysis of truncated failure fragments may be conducted in the presence of the 5'-protected target fragment is to remove the failure and target from the support prior to addition of the enzyme. This requires
15 that the 5'-protecting group be stable during the removal of the DNA from the support. With ammonium hydroxide sensitive linkages, 5'-dimethoxytrityl, monomethoxytrityl, trityl, phosphoryl, pyrophosphoryl and
20 other groups can be used. Alternate linkages would permit other 5'-protecting groups.

Enzymatic degradation can be conducted either with the enzyme in solution followed by removal of the activity (e.g. phenol extraction) or with a solid-supported enzyme (e.g. spleen phosphodiesterase; Seliget
25 et al., Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Vol. XXII, John Wiley and Sons, 1980).

The removal of the terminal trityl hydroxyl blocking group may be achieved by conventional ways,
30 conveniently first suspending the polynucleotide sequence in an acidic medium, conveniently about 75% to 85% acetic acid in water. After sufficient time for the reaction to occur, generally not exceeding about 2hr, the DNA, RNA or combination thereof, may be pre-
35 cipitated by the addition of a small amount of a precipitant, e.g., ethanol or ether. The polynucleotide may then be isolated, conveniently by centrifugation,

followed by at least partial neutralization by the addition of a small amount of a base, e.g., concentrated ammonium hydroxide, and the mixture evaporated to dryness.

5 For removal of an aroyl terminal blocking group concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide at elevated temperatures 40° to 70°C, for 2 to 6 h may be employed.

10 The resulting sequence can be used as a probe, can be used with DNA polymerase to form a double-stranded (ds) DNA or a plurality of fragments may be employed with partial complementarity so as to allow for overlapping, so as to produce a greatly extended sequence from the plurality of fragments. The fragments are annealed,
15 so as to form a double strand having a plurality of nicks, and ligated.

Where a double-stranded sequence is obtained, the sequence may be manipulated in a variety of ways. The sequence may be directly inserted into a vector or
20 virus, or may be modified by the addition of adaptors, linkers, or the like, where the resulting dsDNA may be inserted into a vector for cloning and subsequent restriction mapping or sequencing to ensure the presence of the desired sequence, or as appropriate, for expres-
25 sion.

The preparation of the polynucleotides can be automated with a device as illustrated in the Figure. An automatic device for deblocking and purification
10 is provided having a temperature controlled reactor column 12 and a common helium source 14. The various
30 valves are indicated as NC, normally closed; NO, normally open; and C, common valve or port.

The reactor column 12 is enclosed at either end by porous barriers. The pores in the barriers are
35 sufficiently fine to retain the dispersed solid-phase support within the reactor while allowing for mixing without substantial pressure differentials. The packing

16 will be loosely packed. The reactor column 12 is separated from the reagent manifold 18 by an isolation valve 20 and from the helium manifold by isolation valve 22. Each of the valves 20 and 22 are connected to waste lines 24 and 26, respectively. The waste valve 28 is also a three-way, two-position automatic valve and has common and normally open ports connected to the reagent manifold 18.

The reagent manifold 18 connects a number of reagent and wash solution supply reservoirs: 30A, acetonitrile-wash; 30B, water; 30C, ammonium hydroxide; 30D, water; 30E, 80% acetic acid; 30F, buffer; 30G, phosphodiester base; 30H, methanol; 30I, hydrazine-acetic acid, pyridine; 30J, methanol; and 30K, thiophenol-triethylamine-dioxane.

Each of the reagent/wash solution pairs is connected to the reagent manifold 18 at a single entry point. It is preferred to make connection with a pair of valves in series. Wash or diluent solutions are coupled with reagent solutions, so they can be mixed and transferred to the reactor. Based on the previous description of various processes for preparing polynucleotides and the more detailed discussion in U.S. No. 4,483,964, as well as the procedure described in the Experimental section, it will be evident how the various valves may be operated to perform a deblocking and purification.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

30

EXPERIMENTAL

Example 1 - Preparation of formamidine substituted guanosine.

Into a reaction flask is introduced 6.7g of deoxyguanosine, which is coevaporated with dimethylformamide (DMF). To the deoxyguanosine is added 8.75ml of di-N-butylformamide dimethyl acetal (prepared as

described by Meerwein et al, Liebigs Ann. (1961) 641:1) and 200ml of DMF. The nucleoside dissolves rapidly but not completely within 3hr. The clear yellowish solution is evaporated to an oil, partitioned in dichloromethane/aqueous sodium bicarbonate, the organic layer dried by evaporation, followed by dissolution in 100ml of dichloromethane and then precipitated with 900ml of petroleum ether. The supernatant is decanted, the precipitate redissolved in dichloromethane, and the dichloromethane evaporated to yield 12g which is coevaporated with pyridine. To the mixture is then added 200ml pyridine and 8.5g of dimethoxytritylchloride and the reaction allowed to proceed at room temperature for 18hr.

To the reaction mixture is added 10ml methanol, the volatiles evaporated, and the residues partitioned between dichloromethane and aqueous sodium bicarbonate, followed by drying by evaporation and then coevaporation in toluene. To the resulting foam is added dichloromethane to dissolve the product and the product purified on silica. The ditritylated product is eluted with 1% methanol and dichloromethane, while the desired product is obtained with 2% to 3% methanol elution. The fractions containing the product are combined, concentrated by evaporation, and dissolved in 90ml of dichloromethane, followed by precipitation with petroleum ether (900ml) and isolated to yield 7.9g of the desired product.

Example 2 - Preparation of formamidine substituted adenosine.

Prepared as described by Froehler and Matteucci, Nucleic Acids Res. (1983) 11:8031-8036.

Example 3 - Preparation of levulinic acid capping agent.

Levulinic acid (100mmole) in diethyl ether (325ml) and 50mmole dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were stirred

for 60hr. After filtration, the solvent was removed by distillation to yield 12g of a yellowish oil. The oil was dissolved in 50ml anhydrous tetrahydrofuran to provide a final concentration of 1M levulinic acid anhydride.

Example 4 - Preparation of phosphoramidites.

The trityl blocked nucleosides, with the exocyclic amines protected by the dibutylaminoformadynyl functionality or benzoyl functionality were carefully dried and reacted as follows. To 15mmoles of the nucleoside is added 21ml of diisopropylethylamine and 30ml of chloroform and the mixture stirred under a nitrogen atmosphere. To the above mixture is then slowly added over about 1min N,N-diisopropylaminomethoxyphosphorochloridite (4.3ml). The addition is repeated and stirring continued for 20min. To the mixture is then added 240ml of ethyl acetate and the mixture transferred to a separatory funnel, flushed with nitrogen and 250ml of degassed, saturated aq. NaCl solution added. Both phases are mixed with vigorous shaking, the phases allowed to separate, the aqueous phase removed and the extraction repeated three times. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate and then evaporated to dryness. To the residue is added 50ml of toluene and the evaporation repeated. The residue is dissolved in 50ml of toluene and the solution added dropwise to 600ml of hexanes at -70°C with stirring under nitrogen. The phosphoramidite precipitates and is filtered and maintained in a desiccator under vacuum until used.

Example 5 - Preparation of the solid support.

Controlled pore glass (CPG) (25g, 500^oÅ pores) (ElectroNucleonics, MA) suspended in 95% ethanol (250ml) was treated with 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (7.5ml) for 48hr. After filtration and ethanol wash, the CPG was cured at 120°C for 2hr to give CPG-PrNH₂. Ten grams

of this material was suspended in THF containing succinic anhydride (3.7g) and 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine (0.5g) added. The reaction was terminated after 48hr, when the CPG no longer gave a positive test for amino function (ninhydrin in ethanol). Activation of the terminal carboxyl group was achieved with carbonyldiimidazole (4g) in DMF for 18hr in vacuo. The CPG was filtered and immediately suspended in DMF containing hexanediamine (4g). After 48hr, the CPG was filtered and washed extensively with methanol, dichloromethane, ether and then dried at 60°C for 18hr.

Example 6 - Solid-supported DNA synthesis. Deprotection and enzymatic purification of solid-supported oligonucleotides.

The conjugation of the nucleoside to support was achieved by coupling of the deprotected deoxynucleoside 3'-O-succinic acid derivative to the functionalized amino terminal-CPG in accordance with the procedure of Chow et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1981) 9:2807-2811.

The following is the cycle employed for the preparation of the polynucleotide, where the linking group between the CPG and the first nucleotide has the following formula:

CPG₅₀₀ - (CH₂)₃NHCO(CH₂)₂CONH(CH₂)₆NHCO(CH₂)₂CO-3'-O-

The first nucleoside was thymidine which was 5'-dimethoxytrityl blocked. The monomer units were nucleosidyl substituted N,N-diisopropyl-O-methyl phosphoramidites. Adenosine and guanosine had the exocyclic nitrogen blocked with N,N-dibutylaminomethylene, so as to form an amidine with the exocyclic amine nitrogen, while cytosine had the exocyclic amine nitrogen blocked with benzoyl.

The following Table 1 indicates the cycle employed, employing 70mg of the support, having approximately 3μmole of thymidine.

TABLE 1*

<u>Cycle</u>		
5	1	Cleavage of DMT 5% DCA in CH_2Cl_2 1 x 1ml, 30sec 2 x 1ml, flushthrough
10	2	Wash CH_2Cl_2 CH_3CN^2 (reagent) CH_3CN (anh.) 3 x 1ml 3 x 1ml 3 x 5ml, Ar
15	3	Coupling 30 μmoles 5'-DMT-nucleoside phosphoramidite in anh. CH_3CN (0.5ml) containing 250 μmoles 1H-tetrazole 2min
	4	Wash anh. CH_3CN 0.5ml
20	5	Capping a. 0.5M DMAP in THF/lutidine (9:1 v/v) 0.5ml b. 1M levulinic anh. in THF 0.5ml total 5min
25	6	Wash THF/2,6-lutidine/ H_2O (8:1:1 v/v) 1ml, 15sec
	7	Oxidation 0.2M I_2 in THF/2,6-lutidine/ H_2O (8:1:1 v/v) 2 x 0.5mL
30	8	Wash CH_3CN 3 x 1mL
	9	Wash CH_2Cl_2 3 x 1mL
35	* DMT - p,p'-dimethoxytriphenylmethane DCA - dichloroacetic acid anh - anhydrous/anhydride DMAP - 4-dimethylaminopyridine THF - tetrahydrofuran lutidine - 2,6-dimethylpyridine v/v - volume/volume	

40 The cycle of 1 to 9 was repeated 14 times.
 After addition of the 14th nucleotide, the samples were
 split into 3 parts and the 3 cycles performed different-
 ly, by employing A, C, and G, respectively, for the
 15th nucleotide and the 16th and 17th nucleotides were

thymidine. A sample was taken before continuing the synthesis after the 15th nucleotide, where the oligonucleotides have as their last residue DMT-A, DMT-C, and DMT-G. These were used as controls for the enzymatic degradation, where with the final oligonucleotides, the compositions were split in half, one was completely deblocked and detritylated and the second was deblocked, but the DMT group was retained on the final thymidine. Both species were used in the enzyme reaction.

The following sequence was prepared:

3'-TTTTTTTTTTTTTTXTT

X = A, C or G

The deprotection of the fragments, enzyme digestion and removal from the solid support was performed as follows. To the support was added 200 μ l of dioxane/thiophenol/triethylamine (2:1:1) and the reaction performed at room temperature for 1hr to ensure the complete removal of the methyl groups of the phosphate ester. The support was then thoroughly washed with methanol, followed by the addition of 200 μ l 0.5M hydrazine \cdot H₂O in pyridine/acetic acid (4:1 v/v) and the reaction carried out for 24hr at room temperature, followed by methanol washing and then drying in high vacuum. This treatment removes all of the exocyclic amino protecting groups, as well as the levulinic capping group.

To 1-2mg of the support from above suspended in 50 μ l of 0.1M sodium acetate, pH 6.45, was added 3 units of spleen phosphodiesterase (Sigma P-0770) in 36 μ l of glycerol/0.1M sodium succinate (1:1 v/v), pH 6.5 and the mixture maintained at 37°C for 18hr. At this time, the mixture was cooled, and the support thoroughly washed with 0.1M sodium acetate, pH 6.45 (100 μ l).

To the washed support was added 200 μ l of concentrated aq. ammonium hydroxide and the mixture allowed

to stand for 2hr at room temperature. The mixture was then centrifuged, and the supernatant isolated and evaporated to dryness in a Speed-vac.

5 The dry residue was resuspended in 100 μ l 80% aqueous acetic acid and the reaction allowed to proceed at room temperature for one hour. The DNA was then precipitated by adding 1ml ether, the dispersion centrifuged and the residue isolated. One drop of concentrated aq. ammonium hydroxide was added to the pellet
10 and the pellet then evaporated to dryness in a Speed-vac. The container (Eppendorf tube) was washed down with 25 μ l of distilled water and the pellet evaporated to dryness.

15 The products were analyzed by gel electrophoresis, where the samples were solubilized in 90% formamide/1% Ficoll/0.005% bromophenol blue (10 μ l/mg support) and loaded onto a 20% polyacrylamide gel.

20 Based on the gel electrophoresis, where the preparation had been carried out in accordance with the subject invention, a sharp band was observed for the heptadecanucleotide, where there were only weakly observable intermediate bands, while the preparation where the blocking group was removed prior to enzyme treatment, showed the presence of a few bands of lower molecular weight, which were not as dark as the band obtained
25 with the product prepared in accordance with the subject invention.

The following is an alternative protocol for the deprotection and purification protocol.

- 30
1. Detritylate the completed synthesis and wash with CH_2Cl_2 .
 2. Benzoylate 10 m with 2 M benzoic anhydride in 6.5% N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (W/V) in 2,6-lutidine/THF (1:10 V/V), then wash with CH_3CN .
 - 35 3. Demethylate phosphates for 1 h with thiophenol-triethylamine/dioxane (1:1:2 V/V) and wash with methanol.

4. Deprotect exocyclic nitrogen and 5'-O capping groups for 18 h with 0.5 M hydrazine hydrate in pyridine/glacial acetic acid (4:1 V/V), then wash with methanol and 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 6.0.
5. Digest for 18 h with 1 unit (per mg of support) of spleen phosphodiesterase in 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.0, then wash with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 6.0 and water.
6. Remove the fragment from the support with 2 h treatment with NH_4OH .
7. Transfer and seal supernatant in a glass vial for a 4 h debenzoylation at 60°C.
8. Dry in a Speed-Vac and resuspend in water.

15 Example 7 - Preparation of phosphorylation reagent and 5'-phosphorylation of oligonucleotides.

The reagent bis(β -cyanethoxy)-N,N-diisopropylaminophosphine was synthesized as follows. Chloro-N,N-diisopropylamino- β -cyanoethoxyphosphine (N.D. Sinha, et al., Nucl. Acid Res. (1984) 12:4539; available from American Bionetics, Emeryville, CA) (4.6 mmoles) was added rapidly under argon to a stirred solution of 3-hydroxypropionitrile (4.6 mmoles) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA; 4.6 mmoles) in 10 ml methylene chloride at 0°C. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate (50 ml) and washed with 80% saturated aqueous NaCl (2 x 20 ml). The organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The oil was dissolved in ethyl acetate and then aliquoted into 1.5 ml septum-sealed vials each containing 200 μmole of the reagent. The solvent was removed by evacuation and the product was stored under argon at -20°C. This crude product was used without further purification.

35 The dried material was activated with tetrazole in acetonitrile and coupled to solid-supported

oligonucleotides. Subsequently the synthetic DNA was oxidized with aqueous I_2 under standard conditions and deprotected with NH_4OH at $60^\circ C$. This process gives the 5'-phosphorylated target fragment in quantitative yield.

5 Example 8 - Solution Enzymatic purification of oligonucleotides in solution.

The fragments 5'-TATCAATTCCAATAAACTTTACTCCAAACC-3' and 5'-AAGGATCCAGTTGGCAGTACAGCCTAGCAGCCATGGAAAC-3' were synthesized on the CPG support as described in
10 Example 6 (Warner, et al., DNA3, 401 (1984)). The fragments were then 5'-phosphorylated as described in Example 7. The oligomers were removed from the support with NH_4OH at room temperature, then deprotected overnight at $60^\circ C$. The solution was evaporated to dryness in a
15 speed-vac concentrator.

The crude product obtained from 2 mg of the support was suspended in 20 μl of H_2O to which 50 μl of sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 containing 0.3 units of spleen phosphodiesterase was added. After vortexing
20 the solution was placed at $37^\circ C$ for 1 hour.

Polyacrylamide gel analysis revealed that truncated failure sequences were substantially degraded whereas the phosphorylated target fragment was protected from hydrolysis.

25 The subject invention has a number of advantages in providing for products free or substantially free of sequences which closely resemble the sequence of interest, but differ in significant ways in lacking one or more units. In accordance with the subject invention, oligomers or polymers are produced, where individual monomers are members of a group of monomers,
30 rather than a single monomer and the oligomer or polymer is required to have a specific sequence of these monomers. In accordance with the subject invention, these oligomers or polymers may be produced free or substantially
35 free of sequences, which are error sequences,

which result from the failure of the addition of a particular monomer during the sequential formation of the oligomer. By employing the subject invention, the product obtained from the synthesis is in substantially
5 pure form and may be used directly without contamination of closely analogous materials which may interfere with the use of the desired sequence, give erroneous results, and diminish the efficiency with which the desired sequence may be employed. Furthermore, the method utilizes
10 the extensive technology which presently exists for functionalizing a wide variety of functionalities with blocking and protecting groups, which blocking and protecting groups allow for sequential and/or simultaneous removal of such functionalities, while maintaining the
15 oligomer or polymer bound to the support. Error sequences may then be destroyed by enzymatic hydrolysis, leaving only the desired sequences bound to the support. Any remaining blocking groups may then be removed in conjunction with cleavage from the support. In this
20 manner, polynucleotides may be obtained which may be used directly as probes without the contamination of error sequences and polypeptides may be obtained which will not include a variety of other amino acid sequences which could interfere with an evaluation of the properties of the polypeptide, its use as an immunogen, or
25 the like.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it
30 will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. In a method for preparing oligomers of monomers, which monomers include a plurality of members having common functionalities for condensation, but otherwise differing as to composition, where (1) said oligomers are prepared by sequential addition of terminally blocked monomers, said monomers having one or more reactive functionalities joined to protective groups, while the growing chain is bound to a support, (2) followed by removal of the terminal blocking group and the addition of the next monomer, where (3) after the final monomer addition, the terminal blocking group and any protecting groups are removed and the oligomer cleaved from the support;
 - the improvement which comprises:
 - prior to each sequential addition, capping terminal groups which are not blocked with a selectively removable capping group;
 - after the last monomer addition, removing capping groups and any enzymatic hydrolysis interfering protective groups; and
 - enzymatically hydrolyzing oligomers lacking a terminal blocking group, prior to removal of terminal blocking groups.
2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein linkage is retained to said support during said removing.
3. In a method for preparing polynucleotides, employing terminal hydroxyl blocked phosphoramidites or phosphates, wherein the oligonucleotide is prepared by the sequential addition of terminally blocked, O- and N-protected nucleotides, where the growing oligonucleo-

tide is bound to a support through a selectively cleavable linkage, and after addition of the last nucleotide, the terminal blocking groups and protective groups are removed and the oligomer cleaved from the support;

5 the improvement which comprises:

 employing as protective groups, groups selectively removable while retaining terminal blocking groups;

10 prior to each sequential addition, capping terminal groups which are not blocked with a capping group selectively removable while retaining terminal blocking groups;

15 after the last nucleotide addition, removing capping groups and any enzymatic hydrolysis interfering protecting groups, while retaining terminal blocking groups; and

 enzymatically hydrolyzing oligomers lacking a terminal blocking group, prior to removal of the terminal blocking group.

20 4. A method according to Claim 3, wherein linkage is retained to said support during said removing.

 5. A method according to Claim 3, wherein said O-protective group is alkyl or substituted alkyl and said N-protective group is aminomethylene.

25 6. A method according to Claim 5, wherein said capping group is levulinyl.

30 7. In a method for preparing polypeptides employing terminal blocked amino acids, where the polypeptide is prepared by the sequential addition of terminally blocked O-, S- and N-protected amino acids, where the growing polypeptide is bound to a support

through a selectively cleavable linkage, each sequential addition followed by removal of the terminal blocking group and the addition of the next amino acid, where after the final amino acid addition, the terminal blocking group and any protective groups are removed and the polypeptide cleaved from the support;

the improvement which comprises:

prior to each sequential addition, capping terminal groups which are not blocked with a capping group which may be selectively removed while retaining the terminal blocking group and linkage to the support;

after the last monomer addition, removing capping groups and any enzymatic hydrolysis interfering protective groups, while retaining the linkage to the support; and

enzymatically hydrolyzing polypeptides lacking a terminal blocking group, prior to removal of the terminal blocking group and cleavage from the support.

8.- In a method for preparing a polynucleotide, said method comprising the steps of:

sequentially adding to a growing nucleotide chain (1) joined to a support through a carboxylic acid ester linkage and (2) having a free terminal hydroxyl group, an O-blocked nucleosidyl phosphoramidite, to form a phosphite triester, oxidizing the phosphite triester to a phosphate ester and capping failed sequences by reacting free hydroxyl groups with an activated carboxylic acid to form a carboxylate ester, in a predetermined sequence;

removing O-blocking groups and repeating the above sequence, until addition of the terminal nucleosidyl phosphoramidite;

removal of phosphate ester protecting groups;
removal of amine protecting groups and capping
groups; and

5 removal of the polynucleotide chain from the
support;

the improvement which comprises:

employing as nucleosidyl phosphoramidites,
protected adenosine and guanosine, where the exocyclic
amine is N,N-disubstituted aminomethylene substituted
10 to form a formamidine, and protected cytosine, where
the exocyclic amine is substituted with an aroyl group
to form an amide;

capping with an oxo-substituted aliphatic
carboxylic acid capable of forming a ring of from five
15 to six annular members with hydrazine;

removal of the amine protecting groups and
capping groups with hydrazine; and

prior to removal of the terminal O-blocking
group, digesting failure sequences with a phosphodiester-
20 ase.

9. A method according to Claim 8 , wherein
said N,N-disubstituted aminomethylene is N,N-dialkyl.

10. A method according to Claim 9 , wherein
said aroyl group is benzoyl.

25 11. A method according to Claim 8 , wherein
said capping group is levulinate.

12. A method according to Claim 8., includ-
ing the steps of:

prior to removal of phosphate ester groups
and after addition of the terminal nucleosidyl phosphor-
amidite, where the O-blocking group is a trityl group;
removing said trityl group under mildly acidic
5 conditions; and

reblocking by reaction of the unblocked hy-
droxyl with an aroyl anhydride in the presence of a
tertiary amine or a phosphorylating agent.

13. A method according to Claim 8, wherein
10 said phosphorylating agent is a 0,0'-dicyanoethyl phos-
phoramidite, followed by oxidation to the phosphate.

14. 0,0'-dicyanoethyl phosphoramidite, where-
in nitrogen is substituted with from 0 to 2 alkyl groups
of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

